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front and behind the rounded ends of the coat dangle like an apron and a tail. The flap behind is longer than the one in front. Among most Eskimo, only the men wear short coats cut evenly all round. But Nelson states that "from the Yukon mouth northward to Point Barrow, the frocks of the men are cut a trifle longer behind than in front."[1] This calls to mind the tail of the coat of the tribes of northeastern Siberia. In describing the dress of the Iglulimiut, Parry[2] says that "the men have also a tail in the hind part of their jacket," but smaller than with women. According to Boas,[3] coats with short tails behind are also worn by the Cumberland Sound Eskimo. The reindeer-skin coat of men of the Hudson Bay Eskimo has a tail behind.[4] It is quite possible that this cut of the back of the coat of the tribes mentioned has a common origin. So far as is known to me, however, the Chukchee have no tails on their coats, and the illustrations given by Bogoras show no such tails.

Excepting the funeral coats, the Koryak nowadays cut all their coats evenly all round, even those used in dancing and those worn by shamans.

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Ornaments, Hair-Dressing, and Tattooing. — I shall speak later on of the ornamentation of dress.[5] Here I shall only say a few words on personal adornment. In Part I (pp. 45, 46) I have already spoken of charm bracelets, necklaces, pendants for the hair, and the tattooing of the face and other parts of the body, all of which play the part of "protectors." These charmed objects differ nearly always from ordinary ornaments, which have no connection with magic in their lack of beauty or symmetry. Thus straps made of skin and hair serve as amulets, which are worn on the arms, feet, and neck. The brass and beaded bracelets and earrings[6] are much better executed than the corresponding charms. Hair-ornaments worn by women (Fig. 129) may be readily distinguished by their beauty, from the beads, straps, or tufts of reindeer, hare, or wolf hair, which are braided in with the hair of the head as charms against headache. Nearly all Koryak women wear the head-dress shown in Fig. 129 (see also Plate xxxvi), which consists of a beaded string with two large metal buttons at the ends, and a leather strap with pendants behind. Sometimes the back part of the string consists of a metal chain without leather foundation.

Fig. 129. Woman's Hair-Ornament.

[1] Nelson, p. 34.
[2] Parry, II, p. 495.
[3] Boas, Baffin-Land Eskimo, p. 50.
[4] Turner, Fig. 51, p. 211.
[5] See Chapter XI.
[6] See Chapter X.

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Fig. 136 represents a spear-head (*a*),[1] a harpoon-point (*b*), and an unfinished harpoon-point (*c*) of flint. The arrows and harpoon-heads are mostly made of flint, but partly of obsidian, which was formerly imported from Kamchatka. Spear-heads are made of flint as well as of quartz. Hatchets (see Fig. 103) and stone skin-scrapers are made mostly of quartz pebbles. The

Fig. 135.

Fig. 136.

Fig. 135, *a* ($\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}$), *b* ($\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}$), *c* ($\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}$). Flint Arrow-Points. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size. *a*, From an old dwelling at Nayukhan; *b*, *c*, From Kamenskoye.

Fig. 136, *a* ($\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}$), *b* ($\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}$), *c* ($\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}$). Flaked Stone Points. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

hatchets are chipped very little. The Koryak use for this purpose flat stones with somewhat sharp edges, found in the river-valleys.

Fig. 137 represents ancient slate knives for skin-cutting and other household work. The knives shown in *a* and *b* were found by me in excavating the ancient dwellings mentioned above; while *c* was found in the possession of a Koryak woman in the village of Kamenskoye, who treasured it as a keepsake. In the village of Kuel I found a fragment of such a knife used as a scraper. These relics exhibit traces of grinding and polishing. According to the Koryak, the edges of the knives were whetted with a flint or bone tool. The more or less even surfaces of the sides of the knives may be explained as due to the nature of the material, which readily splits into thin plates.

Sandstone ear-ornaments (Fig. 138, *a*) and pendants of braids (*b*) have also been finished by grinding. Stone ornaments of this kind are still worn by women in the villages of the Maritime Koryak. Nowadays they are finished with iron knives, and the perforations are bored with iron drills. Stone ear-rings are suspended from the ears by sinew-thread, or brass rings are passed through them, which are then put into the ears.

[1] A stone spear with shaft is shown in Fig. 93, p. 552.

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322 Nowhere among the Koryak did I find polished axes for wood-chopping.
324 The chipped hatchets mentioned above could not have served this purpose.
412 I found a polished stone axe among the Yukaghir on the Kolyma tundra. Steller[1] says that the Kamchadal used to polish stone implements by grinding them on stones. Dittmar[2] speaks of Kamchadal stone axes with polished blades. It is hard to believe that the Koryak never had any polished stone

Fig. 137, *a* (5/12), *b* (5/12), *c* (5/12). Stone Knives. ½ nat. size.

Fig. 138, *a* (5/12), Stone Ear-Ornaments; *b* (5/12), Pendants of Braids. Nat. size.

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axes. However, for wood-working, they made more use of bone wedges and of the bone adze.

324 Among the stone objects for household use should also be mentioned
354 the stone lamps spoken of before[3] and the head-piece of the fire-drill.[4] Stone lamps are made, for the most part, of sandstone bowlders, in the upper side of which a cavity for the oil is made by means of an adze or chisel. For

[1] Steller, p. 319. [2] Dittmar, p. 214. [3] See Fig. 99, p. 566.
[4] See Part I, Fig. 2, *a*, p. 33.

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

326 [301] [492] Two iron bracelets are represented in Fig. 147, *a* and *b*. Small iron bars, finished and ornamented by means of files, are hammered cold into bracelets. There are also twisted iron bracelets, which are made of iron rods heated red-hot and twisted with tongs. In Fig. 147, *c*, is represented an iron needle-case with iron pendants. For dog-harnesses the blacksmiths forge toggles, swivels, rings, and small chains as substitutes for those formerly made of bone. Files for smoothing iron are bought by the smiths from traders or in the Government depot. Sometimes they themselves make files of iron bars by means of imported files. The Koryak blacksmiths do not make iron nails, but they do manufacture iron rivets for patching kettles and other broken utensils.

Fig. 147, *a* ($\frac{7}{11}$), *b* ($\frac{7}{11}$), Iron Bracelets; *c* ($\frac{7}{11}$), Needle-Case (length, 13 cm.).

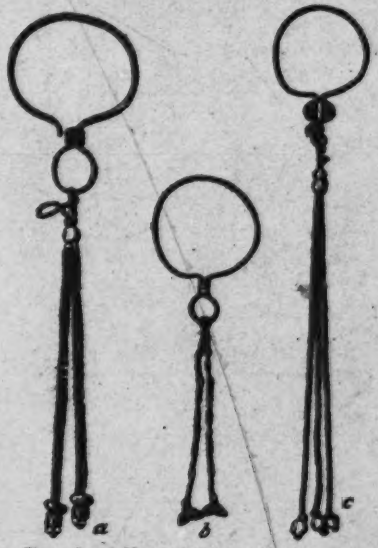

Fig. 148, *a* ($\frac{3}{11}$), *b* ($\frac{3}{11}$), *c* ($\frac{3}{11}$). Brass Ear-Ornaments. ½ nat. size.

326 301 Work in Copper, Brass, and Silver. — The Koryak work copper and brass in the cold state only. The production of objects wrought in this way is limited. As material for the work, imported sheet-brass, copper wire, and broken copper dishes, teapots, and kettles, are used. Of copper or brass wire are manufactured large ring-shaped ear-ornaments decorated with iron or brass pendants, or with many colored beads which are strung on sinew-thread. Fig. 148 shows three such ear-ornaments. The one marked *a* represents an open ear-ring prior to passing it into the ear; and *b* and *c*, closed ear-rings as they hang in the ears. Identical forms of ear-ornaments are found among the Tungus and the Amur Gilyak. The shape of these ear-rings, and their manner of manufacture, have undoubtedly been learned by the Koryak from the Amur tribes through the Tungus of the Okhotsk district, or they are manufactured in imitation of ear-rings brought to Gishiga from Vladivostok. The

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same may be said of the metal bracelets. I have already described iron bracelets. Two made of brass are represented in Fig. 149, *a* and *b*.

The jew's-harp shown in Fig. 149, *c*, is made of brass. Usually this instrument is made of bone. The needle-case (Fig. 149, *d*) is made of two gun-cartridges, and has brass and iron pendants.

The copper of worn-out teapots is used by the Koryak for patching and riveting damaged copper vessels. Spears and large knives are inlaid with copper and partly with brass. First the designs, representing chevron ornaments and various kinds of curves, are incised with a steel chisel. Then copper shavings are driven in with a hammer, and the weapons are smoothed off with a file.[1]

Fig. 149. *a* ($\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{7}$), *b* ($\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{7}$), Brass Bracelets; *c* ($\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}$), Jew's-Harp made of Brass; *d* ($\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{7}$), Needle-Case made of a Cartridge.

Silver-work, smelting, or cold-hammering are unknown to the Koryak; though the blacksmiths of the Tungus and Yakut, the tribes nearest to them, work also in silver. The Tungus work is done cold only, while the Yakut have attained a high degree of proficiency as silversmiths. With a hammer they beat out various ornaments and other objects from pieces of silver; smelt silver in crucibles of their own manufacture, made of fire-proof clay, and then pour the smelted metal into moulds; make alloys of silver with other metals; engrave the most complicated designs on silver ornaments; and enamel silver after the style of the Circassians. The material for this work is supplied mainly by old silver objects and silver coins.[2]

Tungus smiths hammer silver coins into small ornaments, such as ear-rings, rings, buttons, buckles, or little thin disks for breast-ornaments, and polish these with a file and soft leather made of reindeer-skin. The Tungus buy larger and more ornamental silver objects, such as belts, pendants for coats, and ornaments for hair-dressing, from the Yakut.

[1] For ornamentation on knives and arms, see Figs. 142, 143, 189, 193, 195.

[2] In the Yakut Province, stories are in circulation that certain Yakut silversmiths reduce silver from ore, but carefully conceal the location of the mines. I could not verify the truth of these tales.

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The love for silver ornaments is equally strong among the Tungus and the Yakut; among the latter, however, this passion has weakened of late, under the influence of civilization. They even preferred silver to gold, though the Yakut well know that gold is the more expensive metal, and though Yakut silversmiths know how to smelt gold, too. Even the poorest Tungus women have some silver ornaments on their dresses.

The Koryak, on the contrary, have no particular partiality for silver. Even the women of wealthy reindeer-breeders do not always possess silver ornaments. The color of copper or brass is more suited to their taste than the white color of silver. I remember that in Kamenskoye, when I offered a Koryak woman the choice between a wide brass ring with a shining shield and a narrow silver ring, she chose the former. A contrary result was obtained from the same experiment at another time with a Tungus woman.

The Koryak call silver ñaña-polou'ntın ("easily selling iron"). This name, therefore, expresses the superiority of silver over iron. The derivation of the word for "iron" is unknown. At any rate, it was not borrowed from the Russians.

WORK IN WOOD AND BONE. — Wood and bone objects, from tiny carvings up to sledges, are nowadays wrought only by means of the above-described iron tools. For fastening the parts of sledges and of the frames of skin boats, pegs of wood or iron are not used. Everything is tied with leather straps; but the Koryak are fond of joining their small chests for holding tea-dishes, or other objects, with steel nails obtained from the Russians. Household objects of wood have been described before,[1] and carvings will be discussed later. The netting-needle, and the vice used instead of iron pincers for finishing iron objects with a file, are made of wood.

In addition to the knife for cutting herring,[2] many other tools are made of bone, antler, or ivory. A thimble and ring of ivory, which protect the thumb and index-finger in chipping stone tools and working wood with the knife, have been described.[3] Fig. 150, *a*, shows a bone needle used in weaving baskets of grass. Fig. 150, *b*, represents a bone tool found by me in excavating an old underground dwelling at the mouth of the Nayakhan River. In shape it looks like an imitation of an iron hammer, but with this difference, that holes have been made in it for tying it to the handle by means of small leather straps. What its practical application may have been, is unknown. It is too small to have served for clubbing seals.[4] It was found with potsherds; and if its shape has been copied from an iron hammer, then the potsherds must be of very recent origin. Fig. 150, *c*, represents a pair of ear-rings carved out of walrus-tusk with a knife. In shape these ear-rings are an imitation of the stone ear-rings referred to before (see p. 610), but differ from them in having linear ornaments.[5]

[1] See p. 570. [2] See p. 573. [3] See p. 608. [4] See p. 545.
[5] See also bone lamp (p. 567), stool made of antler (p. 568), spoons (p. 571), fish-rake (p. 573), picks and pestle (pp. 577–579).

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

Of bone tools, the following, besides those already mentioned, are still in use: an axe of bone of whale, with which bark is peeled from trees to get gum, and with which sods are cut for covering the walls and roofs of underground houses;[1] a marline-spike (Fig. 151), which is indispensable on account of the extended use of lashings; bone combs[2] for combing sacrificial grass; and plant-stems for technical purposes. In the absence of iron, toggles and swivels for the dog-harness are made even now of bone or antler. For

Fig. 150, *a* (1/1), Bone Needle (length, 4 cm.); *b* (1/1), Bone Implement of Unknown Use (length, 13.5 cm.); *c* (1/1), Bone Ear-Ornaments (length, 2.5 cm.).

Fig. 151 (1/1). Marline-Spike. Greatest length, 17 cm.

making bone swivels, a ring made of the bone of a mountain-sheep is placed in boiling water, in which it expands and softens. Through this is passed the small head of a bolt, usually cut out of a walrus-tusk. After drying, the ring contracts around the body of the bolt, and the head cannot come out. Finally may be mentioned the Koryak bone-scraper described by Bogoras.[3]

Woman's Tailor-Work. — All the clothing is made by women. The sewing for each family is done by the adult women, but girls from the age of twelve or thirteen on assist their grown-up relatives. Among the tailor's tools, the woman's knife has already been described.[4] Next, the needle and cutting-board should be mentioned. At present only imported steel needles are used. For sewing heavy skin clothing, only long thick needles are used. Special preference is given by the women to sailor's needles, with which they can pierce more easily than with round needles the thick skins used in winter for the inner sleeping-tents and the large outer tents. The cutting-boards are made in different sizes. For the most part, they are plain alder, poplar,

[1] It is curious to note that the bone axes that I have seen were mounted on a wooden handle, with the edge of the blade parallel to the handle, like iron axes, and not like adzes, as was formerly done. Thus, in the epoch of the transition from stone to metal is found not only the tendency to give metal tools the shape of tools of stone or bone, but also the contrary tendency to adopt for bone or stone tools the forms of imported iron tools.

[2] See Part I, Fig. 42, p. 97.

[3] See Bogoras, The Chukchee, Vol. VII of this series, Fig. 147, p. 219.

[4] See p. 621.

396

Making a hollowed boat.

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The summer clothing of both the reindeer-breeders and the coastal Koryaks was of the same cut as the winter dress, but was made of soft leather. They also used worn winter clothing in summer. Until the age of 5 or 6, children wore fur overalls (shirts with a cowl, trousers and boots all sewn together). In the children's overall there was an opening at the bottom, covered with a flap, tied to the belt with thongs. In infants' clothing, this flap was lined with dry moss or fine willow shavings. [854]

On their feet, both adults and children of 6 years or older wore short fur stockings, with the fur inside, and over them suede boots, made with the fur outside. The footwear was soled with deer "fetlocks," with bearded-seal skin, or more rarely, with bearskin.

On their heads, men and boys wore a fur hat in the shape of a hood. It was edged in front with dog fur, or the fur of otter or Siberian marmot. It was made in such a way that the ears and forehead could be tightly covered, or exposed, if the wearer chose to do so. Hats were usually adorned with beads and tassels. Often they were made of alternating strips of white and dark fur. Women wore hats more rarely than men. Among the reindeer-breeders, women wore hats under their cowls only during migrations; the rest of the time they went bareheaded, or with the hood raised over their heads.

In the southern areas, kerchiefs were worn. Mittens were made of deer suede, with the fur outside.

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Girls and women wore their hair with a center part and two braids, which they intertwined with ribbons of soft leather, trimmed with beads. The men usually cut their hair, leaving only a circle around the head.

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Women and girls wore earrings, which they made by threading bright-colored beads on sinew. Such earrings were sometimes long enough to reach the shoulder.

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According to 18th-century sources, many coastal Koryaks wore clothing of sealskin. By the beginning of the 20th century, however, it was only

501

Kayak.